

TWENTY-EIGHT DIE
IN THEATRE PANIC

Many More Injured in Rush for
Exits When False Cry of
"Fire!" Is Raised.

MACHINE FUSE BLEW OUT

Picture Show House, in Canons-
burg, Penn., Scene of Mad Bat-
tle When Large Audience
Is Terror-Stricken.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Canonsburg, Penn., Aug. 26.—Twenty-eight persons are known to be dead and as many more may die as the result of a panic in the Morgan Opera House, in Pike street, this town, this evening, when some one cried out a false alarm of "Fire!" after the fuse in the moving picture machine had blown out.

There was a momentary flash and hiss, but that was all. It was enough, however, to start the panic when some one in the gallery cried out, and there was a mad rush for the only exit of the theatre by the thousand persons in the playhouse.

As the first man out neared the foot of the stairs he tripped and fell. Those immediately following fell on top of him, and in a few moments the comparatively narrow stairway was jammed with dead, dying and madly fighting men, women and children.

Inside the theatre the rest of the audience screamed and fought in their mad effort to reach the exit. Those who could not reach the exit were the more fortunate, for there was no vestige of the fire after the flash following the blowing out of the fuse, and they who remained inside were saved.

Hour Before Rescue Begins.

The accident occurred about 8:15 o'clock, and it was an hour later before any progress had been made to clear the stairway of the dead and injured. The firemen were summoned soon after the accident by an alarm of fire, but they found no flames and turned to rescue work, aided by the policemen and citizens attracted by the panic.

Nearby stores were turned into temporary hospitals, and as soon as the dead could be separated from the injured the bodies were removed to the morgue of Hopper Brothers and William McNary, while the more severely hurt were removed to the Canonsburg General Hospital.

Two hours after the accident there were eleven dead at one of the morgues and fourteen at the other, and the indications are that many of those hurt cannot recover. The list of injured, it is believed, is double that of the dead.

The accident, the worst in the history of Washington County, soon drew every one within several miles of the place, and there were many willing hands to lend aid to the unfortunate, although the crowd at times was so great that the work of rescue was impeded.

One Thousand Were in Peril.

The Morgan Opera House has been turned over to moving picture shows during the summer months. Saturday night always draws a houseful. Tonight there were almost a thousand persons in the audience. The theatre is situated on the second floor of a business block, and the only entrance and exit is by a stairway, about eight feet wide, opening on Pike street. A little way up this stairway is a landing and a turn, and here many of the persons caught in the panic were jammed in their mad effort to escape.

The show had been under way only a few minutes when there was a sputtering in the box of the moving picture machine, followed by a little flash. Few noticed it, but some one in the gallery at once cried out "Fire!"

Immediately there were screams from women and children, followed by a mad rush from every section of the house toward the door.

Panic seemingly caught the big audience immediately, and there was not a cool head to attempt to quell the rush, or if there was such an attempt it was overcome by the frantic crowd. There was little danger at the start, for the doors were open and it seemed as if the rushing crowd would reach the street in safety, with few, if any, being injured. The crush within the theatre, some who escaped say, was frightful, but, even so, at the beginning the mass moved steadily, if slowly. No one in the audience appeared to have turned back to see if the fears were groundless, but all kept nudging forward, and all kept nudging forward.

Fall Starts Jam on Stairs.

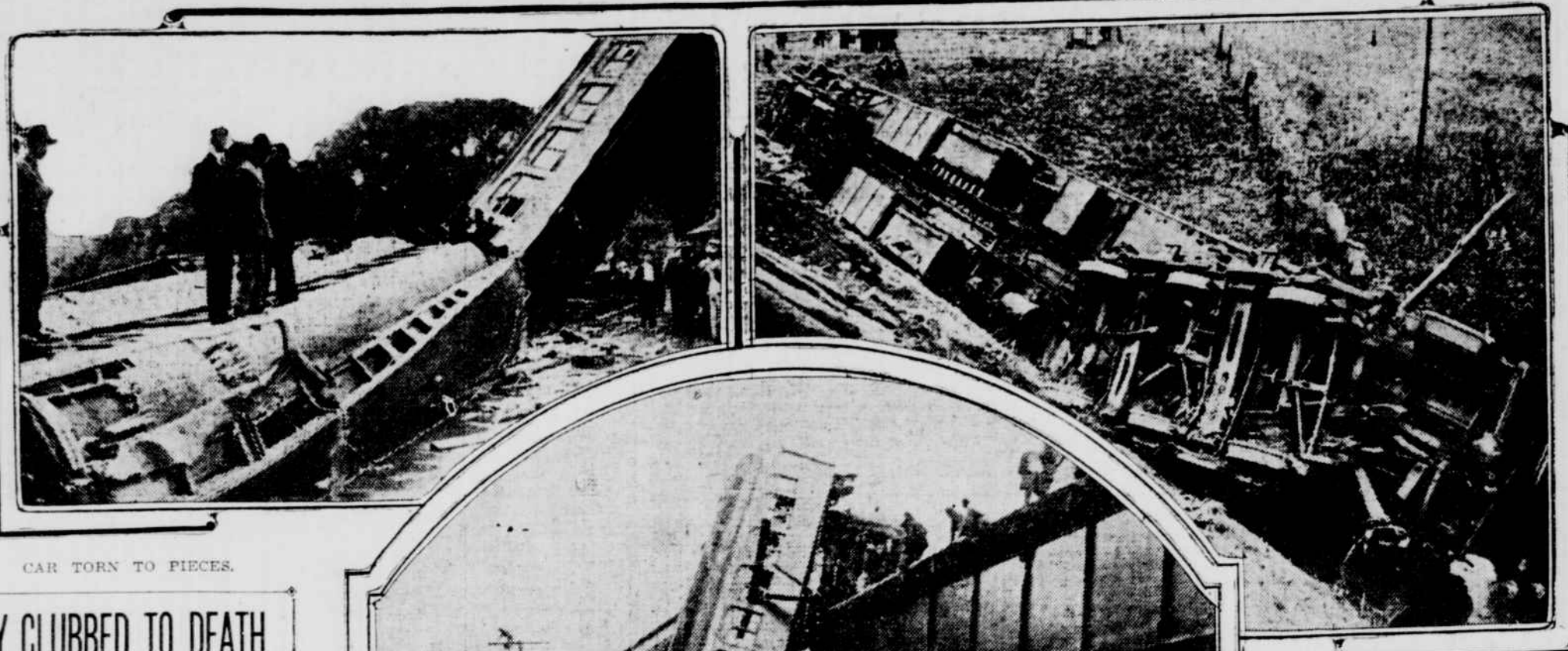
When four steps from the bottom of the flight of thirty steps or more the first man out fell, and immediately those behind him tumbled over him. In almost a moment the stairway was blocked. The first persons down the stairs were prone, and in a short time were either dead or dying. Those who came behind climbed madly over them, heeding not whether men, women or children were the stepping stones to safety. But even this did not avail them, for those coming behind crushed forward so fast and so furiously that none had time to reach the street, but all were trampled like so much straw.

Meanwhile the screaming, pushing, tearing mob on the upper stairs kept up the fight, and it was not long before the space above the stairs was one solid mass of humanity, while those behind were blocked beyond all hope of progress.

When the firemen and the police and citizens began their work of rescue they found the stairway literally jammed to the ceiling with men, women and children screaming or moaning. The rescuers were compelled to break the transoms over the doors of the entrance to take out the first bodies.

It was fully an hour after the start of the panic before the rescuers began to clear the packed stairway. The major-

SCENES AT TRAIN WRECK IN MANCHESTER, N. Y., WHERE TWENTY-SEVEN PERSONS WERE KILLED.



CAR TORN TO PIECES.

CAR AFTER A 40-FOOT DROP.

BOY CLUBBED TO DEATH
BY CHERRY STREET GANG

Young Robbers Commit Murder
Because Victim Had Only One
Cent in His Pocket.

ALL MAKE THEIR ESCAPE

Lad of Fifteen Dragged from
Candy Shop by Three Others
About His Own Age and
Wantonly Slain.

Because he had only one cent in his pocket, Samuel Mandelstam, fifteen years old, was brutally murdered yesterday afternoon in front of a candy shop in Market street by three boys, the eldest of whom was sixteen and the youngest thirteen. Disappointed and enraged when they found, after assaulting and robbing him, the lad had no money, the three boys rushed to the street, found a section of three-inch joist and, dashing back to the store, dragged young Mandelstam to the sidewalk, where one of them clubbed the boy to death. Under the last blow the boy sank to the pavement, moaning, "Mother! Mother!"

Mandelstam lived with his father, sister and brothers at No. 174 Cherry street. This murder, following closely upon that of John Malle, a boy of eleven, in Cherry street, has wrought the neighborhood up to a high pitch of excitement. Last night detectives were scouring the adjacent streets in search of the young slayers.

Max Green, a boy of twelve, was left in charge of the little candy shop at No. 69 Market street yesterday afternoon while his big brother, Hyram, went out on an errand. A little after 3 o'clock Samuel Mandelstam ran into the store pursued by three larger boys.

Dragged to His Death.

"Sam came running in here," Max said, "and I knew he was in trouble. 'Me brother always took up for Sam, and when the boys jumped on him he would run in here for help. But me brother was away when he came in today, and I am too little to fight. I was scared. There was three boys, one of them was pretty big and the other two was not much taller than Sam."

"They told him to give them money, and he said he didn't have any. Then they dragged him out of the store. They hit him on the jaw and over the head four or five times, and when they got him outside they went through his pockets and found a cent."

"They called him a 'cheap bum,' took the cent, and told him if he ever caught him out they would hammer the life out of him. Then they went away and Sam ran back here in the store."

"Sam hadn't been back more than three or four minutes before they came in again. One of them had an awful big stick. They grabbed Sam again, and he was begging and crying and asking them to let him alone. They dragged him out and one of them took the stick and hit him an awful lick over the head. He fell down, and I heard him call out 'Mother!' as he fell. Then he didn't say anything more."

"I was awful scared. I thought they would jump on me next. I called 'Police! Police!' but there wasn't any. Then some people who saw Sam fall came running up, and one of the men chased the boys. They ran down Market street, and turned into Cherry, and that was the last I saw of them."

Detectives Hunt Assaulters.

The Green boy was so excited at the time that he was unable to give the police an adequate description of young Mandelstam's assailants. Detectives Lagrus, Blaha, Sullivan and half a dozen others started out on the case at once, but up to a late hour had made no arrests. They believe the boys will keep quiet for the next few days, but they feel confident that as soon as they get a little bolder they will talk of their exploit.

S. Mandelstam, the father of the murdered boy, said that his son had had dinner at his home about 2:30 o'clock and then had gone out to play. He said that, as far as he knew, the boy was not a member of any gang. "This is an awful tough neighborhood," he said, "and the boys around here are a rough set." Mr. Mandelstam is a Russian and came over to this country some twenty years ago. He said his son went to Public School 2 and did well in his studies. The boy sold papers after school hours and gave his earnings to his sisters.

Max Green said that this was not the first time young Mandelstam had been attacked. Several weeks ago, he said, a boy hit him in the face with a rock, cutting a deep gash, which was sewed up by a surgeon.

NEW AVIATION RECORD

Frenchman Makes Single Flight
of 746 Miles in 15 Hours.

Mourmelon, Aug. 26.—M. Helles, a young French aviator, to-day broke the record for a single long distance flight, in competition for the Michelin cup. He covered 1,200 kilometres (746 miles) in fifteen hours.

The previous record for the Michelin cup was made by Jules Verduin last year, when he covered 800 kilometres (496.8 miles) in 7 hours 56 minutes and 36 seconds. Helles flew over a measured course and landed at Chalons-sur-Marne.

TEN KILLED IN AUTO SMASH

Six Women Among the Dead in
North of England Accident.

Newcastle, England, Aug. 26.—Ten persons were killed, among them six women, when a large automobile containing thirty-three passengers ran away on a hill to-day and struck against a tree. The accident occurred near Consett. The car was occupied by members of the Consett Co-operative Society's choir, the party being on its way to a singing contest.

While descending a steep hill the brakes broke. The car gathered speed and was running at a terrific pace, when it ran into a tree and was smashed to pieces.

LIPPINCOTT HOME ROBBED

\$2,000 in Jewels Stolen from
Newport House of Publisher.

Newport, Aug. 26.—A daring theft of jewels from the summer home here of J. B. Lippincott, the Philadelphia publisher, was reported by the police of this city to-day. The estimated value of the stolen property is \$2,000. No clue to the robbers has been found, but it is suspected that a gang of professional burglars, using a fast motor boat, committed the crime, and the police think that the gang may be the same one that has recently committed jewel robberies at Bar Harbor, Me., and Narragansett Pier.

According to the police the robbery took place on Thursday. On that day the Lippincott family attended the yacht races off the Conanicut Yacht Club, while their servants watched the sport from the front of the house, leaving the rear unguarded. The robbers escaped, and the robbery was not discovered until evening. The police have sent circulars broadcast describing the missing jewels, and announce that a liberal reward has been offered for their return.

REMARKABLE MARKSMANSHIP.

Port Stevens, Ore., Aug. 25.—Army officers here are enthusiastic to-day over records showing eight hits out of ten shots fired within ten minutes, from twelve-inch mortars in full service practice. The projectiles weighed 1,600 pounds each, described an arc of several miles and struck targets towed by a steamer and moving rapidly. One hit in ten under such conditions is considered good work.

SHELL BEATS AEROPLANE

New Naval Gun Sends Charge
18,000 Feet in Air.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Aeroplane fly high, but a shell shot from the new naval gun, at the Indian Head, Md., proving grounds, to-day surpassed in its altitude achievement the best records of the flying machine by more than a mile. It was announced that both the new weapon and its carriage had proved eminently satisfactory.

The experiments with the new gun, destined to destroy the flying squadron of an enemy, were temporarily ended to-day, but will be pursued again when the ordnance experts now at work on an improved sighting apparatus have perfected their plans.

The maximum range of 18,000 feet was reached in to-day's tests, during which fifty rounds were fired, and when the gun was elevated at an angle of 85 degrees. For ten thousand feet the shot sped with accuracy. Beyond that distance some of its velocity was lost by reason of the air currents, and the shell dropped into the Potomac fifteen hundred feet away from the spot at which the experts had expected it to fall. Commander J. H. Holden was in charge of the trials.

The carriage feature of the weapon has been perfected, according to the opinion expressed after to-day's trials by Rear Admiral Nathan C. Twining, chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance and designer of the new gun. Valuable information has also been obtained, he added, at the three days' trial at Indian Head upon which to base the design of a sight for the aerial gun.

Naval ordnance experts believe that a three-inch gun, which will be developed from this one-pounder, will shoot seven miles, or 35,500 feet, into the air. Before long, they said, American warships will be equipped with another battery of guns to fight any hostile invaders who may come by the upper story route.

Developments in the invention of devices for disturbing the equilibrium of aerial travellers on mischief bent are being recorded more rapidly than advancements can be noted in the stability and control of flying machines.

The new weapon, which, like the marine torpedo, is self-propelling, can be fired from a dirigible or aeroplane against a hostile balloon without disturbing the stability of the machine. The percussion device, which is necessary for more delicate than that used in regular artillery, is locked to prevent premature explosion, the lock releasing only when the torpedo has attained a certain speed of rotation.

FOR BIGGEST BATTLESHIP

Navy May Build Fighting Ma-
chine of 35,000 to 40,000 Tons.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Washington, Aug. 26.—Increase in the displacement of future American battleships will be one of the important questions naval officers will be called upon to determine in the near future. There are indications that an effort will be made to bring the displacement up to 35,000 tons and it is even intimated that the advantages of a 40,000-ton type will be strongly urged. The cost of the proposed ship will be about \$15,000,000, and it would be, of course, the most powerful fighting machine afloat. When it is considered that the Utah, which will soon be in commission, has a displacement of 21,825 tons, and carries ten 12-inch guns, the proposed ship at 35,000 tons, with ten 16-inch guns, as its main battery, shows the great departure from present construction. It is thought, there are enough friends of the service in Congress to secure an authorization of the ship, in case it is decided to recommend it for future construction. The practicability of the 16-inch gun has yet to be determined, but naval ordnance officers will be able to settle the question of its use without difficulty.

THESE HENS NIGHT LAYERS

Two Jersey Leghorns' Cackling
Arouses Neighborhood.

Dover, N. J., Aug. 26 (Special).—James Hagan, a justice of the peace of this place, has two hens which he regards as the most wonderful ever hatched. Instead of laying their eggs in the daytime these hens wait until about 2 o'clock in the morning, and then they wake the neighborhood with their cackling. Twice Hagan has been aroused in the middle of the night by the rackets, and when he investigated discovered the source of the trouble. He visited the coop in the belief that chicken thieves were about.

The hens are White Leghorns, and have been laying a year. The judge is so interested that he is going to set some of the night laid eggs to see what manner of chicks they will bring forth. It is possible, he said to-day, that a breed of night laying fowl might be developed, although Squire Hagan is forced to admit that there is nothing practical about a hen that will lay only at night.

COTTAGES OCCUPIED BY MEN WHO RETURN TO WORK BLOWN UP

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Winnipeg, Aug. 26.—After five months of comparative peace in the Crow's Nest Pass region, where coal miners are on strike, trouble broke out to-day. A row of cottages in Blairmore, Alberta, occupied by Austrians who had returned to work in the mines, was dynamited, but the occupants escaped with minor injuries. No arrests were made.

The operators have abandoned their intention to open the mines this week. The strikers are in a menacing mood.

STRIKERS USE DYNAMITE

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J. W. GATES LEFT SECOND
WILL BREAKING TRUST

New Document Gives Widow
Residue of \$30,000,000 To
Be Divided With Son.

CUTS OUT THE EQUITABLE

Drawn Under Laws of Texas,
and Will Be Filed for Probate
in Jefferson County—Pro-
vides \$2,000,000 Fund.

The late John W. Gates left a second will, it was learned yesterday, setting aside, in effect, the great ten-year trust created by the will drawn in 1910 for the joint benefit of his wife and son, Charles G. Gates, embracing practically all of the \$40,000,000 in securities that he is said to have owned. The purpose of his former will, as announced by Judge Henry A. Glidersleeve on the day of the funeral, was to protect friends who had gone into his various enterprises with him from embarrassment by the possibility of casting on the market at his death of his holdings.

No such effort to prevent this was made in the second will, as only \$2,000,000 is placed in trust. This trust is for the sole benefit of Charles G. Gates, the son, and is to continue during his lifetime. In addition to this, according to the will made public yesterday, a bequest of \$1,000,000 is left outright to him.

The widow is named in this later instrument as the residuary legatee after the provisions for the son and a number of smaller special bequests have been carried out, making her probable share, it is said, something over \$30,000,000. She has arranged, however, in pursuance of a wish of her husband expressed during his last illness, to turn over to the son a part of her share of the estate sufficiently large to make their portions approximately equal.

The discovery of the second will came as a surprise. The first will was drawn by Judge Glidersleeve in May, 1910, just previous to the departure of Mr. Gates and his family for Sweden, after he had been told by doctors that he was in a serious condition. The original of this will was placed in the hands of the family, while a copy was left in Judge Glidersleeve's office.

This first will was revoked by a second, drawn last March, which latter was modified by a codicil executed two months later. The special bequests to friends and relatives made in the first will, said to amount to a million dollars, are reduced to \$700,000 in the second will.

It also provides for the payment of a balance of a donation made by Mr. Gates some time before his death to the Methodist Episcopal Board of Education. A sum of \$100,000 in cash is left to the Mary Gates Hospital of Port Arthur, Tex. Mrs. Gates receives the family residence at Port Arthur, the stable and garage in this city and all household and personal effects.

In the first will Mrs. Gates, the son, Charles, and the Equitable Trust Company were named as the trustees of the estate, an advance fee having been paid, according to Judge Glidersleeve, to the trust company for its services. In the later instrument only the son and widow are named as executor and executrix.

Alvin W. Kreech, president of the Equitable Trust Company, said last night that the second will had been called to his attention, but added that he did not know of his own knowledge of Mr. Gates' changed wishes in the matter. Special concessions had been made to Mr. Gates, he said, by the company in its rates as trustee of the estate in consideration of the vastness of the interests involved. It was said that many thousands of dollars were thus saved to the estate.

The new will, as was the former, is drawn up under the laws of Texas, of which state Mr. Gates was a resident. It is said that it will be presented for probate at an early date in Jefferson County, Tex., where he held his legal domicile.

Judge Glidersleeve was called by telephone last night in Maplewood, N. H., and said that although he had not known of a second will he had no reason to believe that there might not be such an instrument.

"ROYAL SPECIAL" AND "ROYAL LIMITED." ROYAL BLUE LINE.
Fastest downtown train to Baltimore and Washington. Leave Liberty Street 2 p. m. and 4 p. m. Magnificently equipped steel framed coaches, Pullman Parlor cars, Observation Cars and Dining Cars—Advt.

TAFT STRIKES FIRST
BLOW IN CAMPAIGN

Assails Coalition in Congress
That Passed "Tariff-for-Poli-
tics-Only" Measures.

LA FOLLETTE SINGLED OUT

Vetoes Justified and Promise
Given to Recommend Revi-
sion in Accordance with
Tariff Board's Report.

Hamilton, Mass., Aug. 26.—President Taft began the campaign of 1912 here to-day, his friends believe, in a speech that breathed defiance. He denounced the insurgent members of the Republican party in Congress and the Democrats who combined to revise several schedules of the tariff at the special session just closed. He singled out Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin; Speaker Clark and Chairman Underwood of the Ways and Means Committee as leaders of the attempted revision, and paid them special attention. He referred to Mr. La Follette several times, and mentioned the other insurgents merely as the "Laconsin Senator's associates." The proposed revision he regarded as injudicious and dangerous to business. It was, he said, "tariff for politics only," and the measures were ill considered and passed solely for the purpose of embarrassing the administration and making political capital. The President made it plain that if the Tariff Board in December reports that downward revision of the cotton and wool schedules should be undertaken he will recommend the use of the pruning knife.

Think It the "Keystone" Speech.

Standing on the terrace at Representative A. P. Gardner's farm, with Senator Lodge and other Massachusetts Republican leaders, the President seemed to scent the smoke of the coming battle. Many of the five hundred members of the Essex County Republican Club gathered below to listen thought they heard the "keystone" speech of the coming campaign, and their cheers were loud and long. The President said:

I am here to speak words of encouragement as to the outlook for Republican success. You have a state election immediately before you, in which it seems to me national issues ought to enter. We have just finished an extra session of Congress, and the matters considered were of such importance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts that I do not see how the people of the state can withhold an expression of opinion upon them. The extra session of Congress was called for the purpose of considering the Canadian reciprocity treaty, which it did by a support made up of votes from both parties. I have no doubt, Massachusetts, that both parties would confirm its adoption.

Our Democratic friends, however, were not content to allow the session to pass without the accomplishment of the purpose for which it was called. They assisted—most of them—in the passage of the reciprocity bill because they believed in its usefulness, and in so doing they united with the Republican support and did not "politicize" in its passage. I am very sorry to say, however, that, having pursued a purely statesmanlike course with reference to the tariff, they did "politicize" in the most irresponsible character in respect to three tariff bills, which, by uniting a majority of the Senate and a majority of the House, they were able to pass and present to the Executive for his signature. The bills bear in evidence the fact that they were not based on a basis of not "tariff-for-revenue-only," but "tariff-for-politics-only."

The Wool Bill.

The first—the wool bill—was introduced into the House by Mr. Underwood, the Democratic leader, with the statement that it was a free trade measure, and was intended to provide protection to the wool or woolen industry, but that the 20 per cent duty on raw wool was a burden which was a most profound error, made by Mr. Underwood through a mistake in adding up the cost of the estimated revenue and expenditures, so that, instead of there being a deficit, as suggested, there is in reality a surplus of the fact that the 20 per cent tax upon raw wool was nevertheless retained.

The measure then passed as a free trade measure to the Senate of the United States, where, being a free trade measure, it was passed by a Republican majority. It was then passed as a substitute for the amendment of the tariff bill, which was introduced by Mr. La Follette, and which was passed by a Republican majority. The bill, as proposed, imposed a duty of 40 per cent on raw wool, and an average of 30 per cent on woolen manufactures. This bill Mr. La Follette claimed to be a protection to the wool or woolen industry, and secured a reduction of 5 per cent for him, and then with his assistance and that of other Democrats, he secured the passage of a bill providing a duty of 25 per cent on raw wool and an average of 35 per cent on woolen manufactures. This compromise was adopted.

Thus the bill is seen to be a compromise between a free trader and an avowed protectionist, a bill conceived in an unnatural alliance, a bill the product of political expediency for the purpose of securing its passage, a bill framed in ignorance of the exact effect of its operation, and a bill the passage of which was the result of an adoption which had been generally condemned in the making of previous tariff bills.

Passed with Little Care.

No tariff bill with any one's recollection has ever been passed with so little care. They declined to wait ninety days to hear a report of a full investigation on the subject of the tariff, and they passed a bill by a vote of 100 to 90, a vote of the Democrats and Republicans, including the insurgents, had directed to be made on the first of December. It is true that this statutory direction was specifically made to a tariff board created under a bill which ultimately failed of passage, although supported by all the gentlemen who were prominent in the passage of this woolen bill. Still, that some Congress gave the money enough to create a board to do the same work. It is a board of exactly the same personnel as that which the tariff commission would have had for on it I have put three Republicans and two Democrats and made it non-partisan in the sense that the tariff commission will require. It is a board that in every respect is the same as the statutory tariff commission, except that it is not permanent and has not the power to summon witnesses, and this is quite unnecessary because it can secure all the information it needs without doing so.

The Tariff Board's Report.

It is the same board which Messrs. Clark and Underwood and Senator La Follette and his associates were demanding, but so hateful has that board become because I have insisted that we should wait until it